

## ITALIANS TAKE ROVERETO AS GRODNO FALLS BEFORE KAISER

Italian Triumph Considered Most Important of Forces Under Cadorna—Riva Thought to Be Doomed.

In Admitting Loss of Grodno, Petrograd Claims Germans Have Won Nothing of Great Value by Capture.

Capture of the Austrian stronghold of Rovereto, sixteen miles over the border, by the Italians and the fall of the fortress of Grodno before the German advance are reported in today's dispatches.

The victory of the Italians is considered the most important achievement of the forces of General Cadorna in his advance on Trent, now but thirteen miles distant.

Military experts in Rome predict that Trent itself will be approached before winter sets in and that the fall of Riva, on Lake Digarda, will follow the taking of Rovereto.

In announcing the surrender of the fortress of Grodno, Petrograd claims that the city itself is still in Slav hands and that the lines are being reformed while the heavy artillery prevents the Germans crossing the river into the city.

The same tactics that marked the fall of Warsaw are said to have been employed. All of the big guns were removed or destroyed and the captors found little valuable booty.

## Both City and Fortress Of Grodno Are Captured By Triumphant Germans

BERLIN (via wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.), Sept. 3.—General von Hindenburg's troops have captured Grodno fortress, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The city of Grodno, on the right bank of the Niemen, also has been captured by German troops, who crossed the river and engaged the Russians in a desperate street battle.

The Russians are falling back to the eastward.

"Other German forces have reached the Niemen between the Augustów channel and Swisloca," said the official statement. "Our cavalry has stormed Lomawa."

"Northwest and west of Vilna, the Russians tried to oppose our advance, but failed, the Russians suffering extraordinary losses."

"Southeast of Merseth (eight miles west of the Vilna-Grodno railway) the Russians were thrown back. General von Gallwitz's troops broke the enemy's resistance on the road from Aleksa to Swisloca."

"Von Hindenburg's army took prisoners yesterday more than 3,000 Russians, one cannon, eighteen machine guns."

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria continues the engagement with the Russians north of Prushany (northeast of Brest-Litovsk). Field Marshal von Mackensen, pursuing the enemy, has reached Jaslova, near Silek and Karkiel, also the district east of Kobrin."

"Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced eastward, south of Boloto and Dubowje. In the southeastern theater the Austrian troops under General Count Bothma are approaching the river Sereth."

"On the western front, near Souchez, a French hand grenade attack was repulsed. In Flanders and in the Champagne region we have successfully exploded mines."

## Largest City Lost By Austria Occupied By Italian Troops

ROME, Sept. 3.—Rovereto, the largest Austrian city to fall before the Italian armies, is slowly being occupied by the King's troops.

The Rovereto forts, which blocked the Italian advance on Trent, only thirteen miles away, were blown up early yesterday and the Austrians began to evacuate the city, retreating northward on the Adige valley in the direction of Trent. Before retreating, the enemy forces demolished all the historic Italian monuments and set fire to the homes of Italian residents.

After the German had withdrawn, Austrian artillery stationed on the heights overlooking the town from the north directed a heavy fire into Rovereto. The Italian troops were engaged by the Italian gunners and partly repulsed. The first Italian troops began entering Rovereto before dusk last night.

## British Ship Hits Mine, Sinks With 1,870 Aboard

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, Sept. 3.—A British transport struck a mine off the entrance to the Dardanelles and sank with 320 officers, 1,250 men, and a crew of 300, according to a dispatch today from Sofia. All aboard were drowned. Six hundred bodies have been recovered.

## MRS. MOHR FREED, PREPARES DEFENSE

Charged With Hiring Negroes to Kill Husband, She Is Released on Bail.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr, widow of Dr. C. Frank Mohr, wealthy physician of this city and Newport, shot Tuesday night while motoring with Miss Emily G. Burger, his office assistant, is at her home today with her two children.

She was released last night on \$10,000 bail at a special night session of the superior criminal court, the first ever held in this State.

Her attorney, Arthur C. Cushing, is busy making preliminary preparations for the hearing set for September 14, when she will appear before Judge Hamlin in the Warren district court, charged with having hired three negroes, Cecil Victor Brown, George W. Heals and Henry W. Spellman, to murder her husband and his woman companion.

Has Nothing To Say.

Mrs. Mohr has had nothing to say in defense against the accusation of the three negroes, who confessed to the murder of Dr. Mohr and charged her with paying them \$5,000 to commit the crime, except when she yesterday emphatically declared her innocence and charged Brown with saying he would get square with the doctor because the latter owed him money.

Her accusers are locked up in the Bristol county jail awaiting their preliminary hearing on the same date as that set for Mrs. Mohr's appearance. In accordance with her own arrangements, the funeral of her husband, Dr. Mohr, was held today at his residence, 100 West Main street. The services were private, with the Rev. F. J. Hazzett officiating. An invitation to attend the funeral of his father was sent to Mrs. Mohr by his first wife, with whom, it is said, the widow has not been on friendly terms.

Resigns As Administratrix.

It was in behalf of Charles Mohr that the doctor's wife resigned as administratrix of his estate yesterday after an announcement had been asked by attorneys following her appointment by Judge Stone, of the municipal court, following Mrs. Mohr's resignation the court named her attorney, Arthur C. Cushing, and George Hurley, counsel for Charles M. Mohr, joint custodians of the estate, which is said to amount to over \$250,000.

Up to the present time no will made by the doctor has been found, and so far as lawyers are concerned, none has been executed within two years. A search of Dr. Mohr's safety deposit box, which was opened by the Rhode Island Trust Company, probably will be made soon by the two custodians of his estate, to whom the keys were turned over.

## LONDON EXCHANGE GOES UP 15 CENTS

Rumors That Half Billion British Loan Has Been Arranged Strengthens Pounds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Foreign exchange jumped today as sensationally as it has slumped recently. Demand sterling opened 12 to 15 cents up, at 4.70 to 4.75, on rumors that a half-billion-dollar British loan has been arranged and will be announced in a few days.

Sight drafts on London advanced yesterday 3/4 cents from the low of Wednesday in a sensational market.

There were three causes for the sharp rise. Confirmation of the announcement on Wednesday that the British government is to request the British bankers to arrange a loan of £500,000,000 for the purpose of financing the war effort, and the withdrawal of remittance bills from the market, and the sensational squeeze of the shorts.

The English bankers called yesterday, and New York bankers, having knowledge of their departure, withdrew offerings of bills from the market, while British holders of our securities sold to a considerable extent in order to take advantage of the discount on sterling here.

International banking houses bought exchange for the account of British financial interests, and then the operators who had sold the market short in expectation of a further break rushed to cover at prices that moved quickly from 4.65 to 4.67 1/2 the pound sterling, a rise of 1/4 cent.

Offerings of exchange were withdrawn, because bankers knew that the exchange situation is to be relieved by a British credit in this country to the extent of \$500,000,000 or more.

## THIEF KILLED AFTER LOCKING UP HIS JAILER

Bandit Beats Police Chief Into Insensibility and Then Liberates Friend.

SHOT AFTER MOTOR CHASE

Pair, After Stealing Automobile, Escape When Officer Comes Into Cell.

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 3.—James Harmon, who with Robert Williams, was arrested several days ago in Quincy, after having stolen an automobile and broken into the garage of M. Huntley, of this town, was shot and killed today by Chief of Police Washington I. James.

Previous to the killing, Harmon attacked Chief James as the officer unlocked his cell door at police headquarters. Securing a hammer nearby, Harmon beat the police chief into insensibility, smashing his nose and probably fracturing his skull.

Taking the unconscious chief's keys, Harmon locked him in the cell he had occupied, liberated Williams and they fled, taking James' automobile revolver.

Five minutes afterward the chief regained consciousness and was released. Dr. Charles Whalen was summoned to treat the battered officer, who insisted upon an immediate pursuit of the desperadoes.

Getting another revolver, James jumped into the doctor's auto and started in pursuit of the escaped prisoners. He was overtaken about a mile from police headquarters, and Harmon opened fire, the shots passing between Chief James and the doctor. The fire was returned, Harmon being hit in the temple and instantly killed.

Williams was captured later by Patrolman Adams, who found him in the back of the W. A. S. Christie estate. He threw up his hands and surrendered.

Later Williams was arraigned before Judge Kelly in the police court, appearing closely guarded by police. He was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, and was held in \$5,000 bonds for a hearing on September 10.

Following the escape of the auto bandits, the police of all surrounding towns were notified, and every avenue of escape leading from Hingham was guarded by officers, assisted by marines from the United States reservation at Hingham. Both Harmon and Williams came from Syracuse.

## BRITAIN THREATENED WITH FRESH STRIKES

Trouble Breaks Out at Big Armament Works and Miners Are Dissatisfied.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The government today was faced with fresh labor disputes that threaten to interfere with the production of munitions for the British armies.

Trouble broke out yesterday at the big Armstrong armaments works near Newcastle. It was understood, however, that the differences there would be submitted to arbitration today.

In several sections of England coal miners are threatening to quit work, and the government is making an attempt to convince the men that they should work regularly instead of taking week-end vacations.

You Ought To Have 56 Cents More Now

At Least the Treasury Says the Per Capita Circulation Has Increased.

Theoretically, at least, the Treasury Department today assures the public that each resident of the United States is better off by 56 cents than he was a month ago. This information is contained in the monthly circulation statement.

According to official figures, there is at present in circulation in the country \$3,625,422,557, as against \$3,569,705,022 on August 2 last, and \$3,478,028,722 on September 1, 1914. Upon a basis of a population estimated at 101,000,000, this gives a per capita circulation of \$35.89 this month, as against \$35.33 during August.

The figures of the Treasury Department also show that, in round numbers, there is \$200,000,000 more in circulation today than a year ago, and \$100,000,000 in excess of the amount last month.

Catholic Property Is Restored by Germans

## U. S. TO REPLY GRANT HEADS TO NOTE FROM SLEUTHS; NEW GEN. CARRANZA JOB FOR BOYLE

First Chief Scores Point in Winning Answer to Request for Information.

MESSAGE SOON TO BE SENT

Mexican Leader to Be Told Pan-American Delegates Acted for Governments.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza scored another point today in his dealings with the United States and the Latin-American powers, when announcement was made that this Government would reply to his demand for information as to whether those who signed the Pan-American appeal were acting in their personal capacities or for their Governments.

The reply to this demand, which State Department officials had previously indicated this Government would ignore, will be sent to the first chief of the constitutionalists within the next twenty-four hours. It will be sent by the United States, which, with the consent of the other governments, will speak for them.

It will be replied, Carranza will be told that the signers of the appeal were acting for their governments, and had assumed that he would so understand it from the fact that each signature was accompanied by the title of the signer.

With this reply obtained, Carranza, the Times was reliably informed today, will send his answer to the appeal itself. This will be done as soon as the first chief establishes himself in Mexico City, which, it is stated, will be in three or four days at the outside. All branches of the Carranza government with the exception of Carranza himself and his war ministry have moved from Vera Cruz.

Will Reject Appeal.

Carranza's answer will be a rejection of the appeal of the powers that he enters into a peace conference with the Villistas on this point, it can be stated. Carranza will be polite but firm, and being taken throughout his entire communication not to give unnecessary offense. From information obtained today from authoritative sources, the first chief at this time will not, as generally supposed, give formal recognition to Carranza's government.

In his response, it is stated, will follow the lines of the following brief: "That he appreciates the friendly tone in which the appeal was transmitted. That he appreciates the fact, as indicated in information obtained by him from some of the Latin-American governments, that there is no intention on the part of the United States and those of the other governments to dictate the internal affairs of Mexico."

That nevertheless the circumstances of the case make it impossible for the Constitutionalist government to respond to the appeal of the powers that be, and that he appreciates the fact that the Constitutionalist government is the only government in Mexico."

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## GRANT HEADS SLEUTHS; NEW JOB FOR BOYLE

Two Men Named to Positions Formerly Occupied by Boardman.

LASKEY APPROVES CHOICE

Both Men Have Served Long and Faithfully in Washington Police Department.

On recommendation of Major Raymond W. Pullman, the Commissioners today appointed Inspector Richard B. Boyle to succeed the late Robert H. Boardman as assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department. Detective Sergeant Clifford L. Grant is promoted to the position of Inspector, and is made chief of detectives.

Assistant Superintendent Boyle, who has been detailed to the office of Major Pullman, and has engaged in outside inspection work, will continue at his present duties. Inspector Grant will take up the work of Inspector Boardman.

The promotions, both of which it was stated by Major Pullman, were made strictly on merit, will become effective tomorrow.

The late Inspector Boardman held the positions of assistant superintendent of the Police Department and chief of the detective bureau. About a year ago a regulation was adopted by which any police inspector could be detailed by the Commissioners as chief of the detective bureau.

Changed the Rule.

Instead of designating the same inspector as assistant superintendent of the department and chief of detectives, as was done in the case of Inspector Boardman, the Commissioners appointed Inspector Boyle to the assistant superintendent position and promoted Detective Grant to be an inspector and detailed him chief of detectives.

Inspector Boyle was recommended by me for the position of assistant superintendent because I believe the department should give him recognition for his continuous service of nearly forty-two years in faithful police work for the city of Washington," said Major Pullman today.

Commends His Record.

In every position in which he has served, he has acquired himself with honor and has won a reputation for thoroughness, loyalty and efficient service, which marks the type of man who is wanted in the police department."

"He became a member of the force in the seventies before patrol wagons were used and before telephone call boxes were installed, when an officer making an arrest often had to engage in one or more fights with his prisoners before he could overcome his man and land him at the station house."

Inspector Boyle demonstrated his (Continued on Page Twelve.)

## VON TIRPITZ WILL RESIGN MINISTRY

Admiral von Pohl, Chief of Staff, Picked as His Successor. Amsterdam Gets News.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, will resign.

He will be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl, now chief of the admiralty staff and commander of the German battle fleet.

Throughout the diplomatic correspondence with the United States over the submarine question, Admiral von Tirpitz has been the chief stumbling block in the way of a peaceful settlement of the differences. He was violently opposed to any concessions being made by Germany, and favored the continuation of the "sink without warning" policy. It was reported several days ago that he was ill from overwork, but it is believed this was announced "for state reasons" to pave the way for his resignation when it became certain that the Kaiser desired to retain the friendship of America.

Admiral von Tirpitz was born in 1859, and began his career as a naval cadet in 1875. By his energy and indomitable will he forced his way to a secretaryship in the navy, and in 1890 he was promoted to a post of honor. He was the first great naval man to see the possibilities of the submarine, and inspired the German submarine policy.

Derburg Heads Movement To Push German Commerce, Despite the War.

BERLIN (via wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.), Sept. 3.—Germany is going after the Central and South American trade.

At a meeting of the newly-formed German Economy Association, delegates declared that Germany should not lose trade opportunities on the South American continent because of the war, but should strengthen her connections there. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, president of the new association, expects to go to South America soon.

## Police Officials Who Won Promotion Today



Above—RICHARD B. BOYLE. Below—CLIFFORD L. GRANT.

## BERNSTORFF HAS WIDE POWERS NOW

Berlin Believes He Is Authorized to Settle the Whole Submarine Controversy.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (via London).—Official circles in Berlin treat the negotiations now in progress with the United States on the submarine problem as highly confidential, and this makes it most difficult to obtain any authoritative information or to transmit the views held in various quarters. The highest officials, nevertheless, are not adverse to admitting that they regard the situation with optimism—an optimism based on a knowledge of the instructions which have been issued and the developments here which will probably facilitate the task of negotiation.

Has Wide Authority.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, it is understood, is in possession of fairly wide-reaching authority to negotiate for a settlement of the submarine question, and it is believed that the proposals he is authorized to make will strike at the heart of the problem as affecting the United States. They provide for immunity from attack without warning for passenger steamers, which are to be destroyed only after being halted and full opportunity has been given to the passengers and crews to embark in the boats under conditions of safety.

Submarine commanders will be advised of the expected arrival of liners on regular schedules. How far beyond this provision for the safety of the larger ships Count von Bernstorff's instructions go cannot be learned. The United States is to an extent involved in it. German willingness to make concessions with reference to submarine war is a part of the program.

Broadly speaking, Germany and Austria, because of their great military progress in Russia, believe it would be to their advantage to make peace now. They hold trading stock of tremendous value in the form of Belgium, a tract of northeastern France with valuable iron ore and coal mines, and a big slice of western Russia.

What Germans Want.

It is going out from German quarters that Germany would be willing to make peace on terms which would include restoration of Belgium as a free nation, an independent Polish buffer state, restoration of German colonies, "freedom of the seas," a big war indemnity to Germany, and several other features, including ceding of Bessarabia to Roumania.

Undoubtedly Germany would be willing to do this, but there is no reason to believe the allies would listen to such terms for a minute.

In allied quarters it is asserted that the German talk of peace terms is not a proposal to make peace, but a ploy to drive the Allies to the point of exhaustion. It is the hope of forcing the Allies to accept the German terms, and then to make peace on the German terms.

It is palpable that if Russia could be made to act as the pivot of the allies were willing to sacrifice a lot of

## CAPITAL SEES BEGINNING OF PEACE IN PLEA FROM VATICAN

Officials Realize President Wilson Will Not Act Until He Is Sure He Won't Offend Powers.

But Pope's Message, Nevertheless, Is Expected to Result in Informal Exchanges of Views Among Enemies.

That the message of Pope Benedict to President Wilson in the cause of peace, conveyed by Cardinal Gibbons, is the entering wedge to the end of the war in Europe is the view which obtains here today in the highest and best-informed official quarters.

This view is taken in full recognition of the difficulties in the way. It is taken with full understanding of the fact that President Wilson is not going to undertake to make overtures to the belligerent powers until it is known such overtures will not give offense.

However, it is felt here that out of the Pope's efforts there is likely to come informal exchanges of views among the leading belligerents as to possible terms of peace.

PEACE POSSIBLE.

Such exchanges may be some months away, but it is the opinion here that if the powers can be brought to the point of talking with each other, no matter how far apart they may seem, an adjustment is possible.

That President Wilson himself is not unmindful of the tremendous possibilities which may yet eventuate to make the United States the peacemaker, is indicated by the fact, learned today, that he has definitely abandoned all idea of returning to Corneil or leaving Washington before Congress reconvenes.

It is believed that the President wishes to be here to act the moment he receives the encouragement which he would require from all sides before renewing his efforts of mediation.

Hope that peace may come, insofar as it is entertained here, is based almost entirely on the Pope's message. It is believed that the Pope's message is a great point which will have been gained.

Outwardly, however, there is little reason for other than pessimism as to the early end of the war in Europe.

Cardinal Optimistic.

Cardinal Gibbons took an optimistic attitude toward the war in the White House. This is believed to be based on knowledge at the Vatican that Germany and Austria are ready to make peace on certain conditions.

But President Wilson has no reason to believe the allies would take kindly to a proposal to make peace at this time. He will not take any action unless he finds that it would not be offensive to London, Paris, Petrograd and the Soviet Government.

But this does not mean that the President will not make careful soundings of European sentiment to find out how far they will go in the event of this time. Such soundings if made will be secret and informal. The Vatican progress in Russia, believe it would be to their advantage to make peace now. They hold trading stock of tremendous value in the form of Belgium, a tract of northeastern France with valuable iron ore and coal mines, and a big slice of western Russia.

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